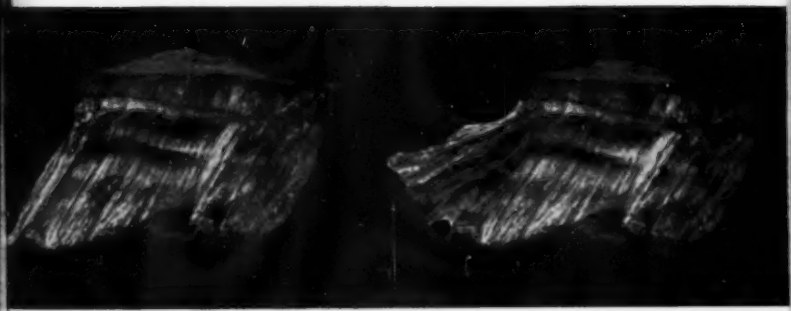

• JULY, NINETEEN THIRTY-EIGHT •

"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

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CONTENTS

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OUR TWENTIETH YEAR

It is only fitting that in this issue, which begins our Twentieth Year, we express our very great appreciation to our advertisers and our subscribers for the very kindly way in which they have helped, financially and otherwise, to make "ASBESTOS" interesting, informative and what, we at least, regard as most important—a real reference for statistical and other data on asbestos, asbestos products and the Asbestos Industry.

The Industry, and "ASBESTOS", have had their ups and downs; we have gotten rocks as well as roses; but we have persevered in our effort to make of "ASBESTOS" a compendium of information on asbestos obtainable nowhere else in the world. That is where the chief value of "ASBESTOS" lies; its worth to the Industry must be placed on that basis.

The subject of asbestos is a vast one — its surface has hardly been scratched. The potential uses of asbestos are unlimited. It has been interesting during the last twenty years to see them develop; the years which lie before us will bring developments in the asbestos industry which at present are undreamed of. To faithfully record those developments; to keep all in the Industry advised of them; to keep a constant and continuous record of statistical data on production, imports, exports and so on, we regard as our particular function and especial privilege.

We ask your continued interest—we will try, to the utmost extent of our power, to continue to give you dependable information, interesting facts and up-to-date news.

The Editor.

The new cover this month, beginning the 20th Volume, features Crocidolite (or Blue) asbestos. This type of asbestos varies very greatly from the Chrysotile, even in appearance, so that anyone at all familiar with crude asbestos will immediately recognize the difference. Appreciation is extended to the Cape Asbestos Company of London for the loan of the photographs used.

SEWAGE TREATMENT

Wherein Asbestos Displays an entirely new Function

By R. G. Skerrett

Asbestos may play a valuable part in solving the increasingly pressing problem of sewage treatment. At least such reasoning would seem to be probable in view of what has recently been done on a large demonstrating scale in Switzerland.

Sewage treatment and sewage disposal constitute a question in sanitation now confronting well-nigh every sizable community in the United States as well as in other progressive countries. Growth of population and the ob-

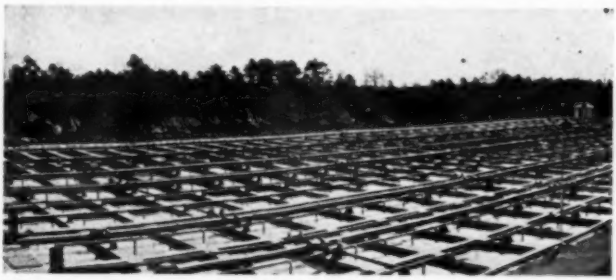


Photo courtesy of Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.

Sewage Treatment Plant at Houston, Texas, where the raw sewage is aerated and agitated to induce the precipitation of the suspended solid matter.

jectionable if not grave consequences of polluting nearby waterways are making it more and more imperative that the neighboring streams shall not be utilized to carry off domestic and industrial wastes. Even when such streams are not necessarily the sources of the primary water supply, nevertheless water may be drawn from them for industrial and manufacturing purposes; or, on the other hand, the waters may be used for bathing and boating, if not for fishing. Raw sewage discharged into such waterways may endanger health, may injure power plants, impair chemical

and other processes, and may kill aquatic life that is possibly a source of pleasure and of economic value.

Only recently the City of Greater New York has spent $30,000,000 in providing a plant capable of handling 190,000,000 gallons of sewage every 24 hours—about one-fifth of the sewage of the entire metropolis; and after recovering the objectionable sludge from the sewage, the new plant is served by a number of large motorships of special design that transport the sludge to an offshore area in the Atlantic where the discharged fluid cannot be carried back to any of the seaside resorts and communities on Long Island and in New Jersey. This large outlay and these facilities are mentioned only to emphasize the importance and the growing demand for sewage treatment instead of turning the outflow directly into neighboring waters.

Broadly stated, sewage treatment consists fundamentally of two operations; the clarification of the sewage which brings about the precipitation of the solid matter in suspension; and the purification of the sewage by purging it of those forms of life within it which lead to putrefaction, bad odors, and the propagation of bacteria that may be a menace to human beings. Mere clarification is not sufficient; a clear effluent may be teeming with bacteria of more or less dangerous varieties, and, if returned to waters in the vicinity of a community and used by that community, the consequences may be injurious if not actually grave. Like everything else the factors of time and cost determine the acceptability of any method of sewage treatment. The aim, therefore, is to deal effectually with sewage at the lowest practicable cost and quickly.

What a large community can afford in the way of plant and equipment is likely to be very different in character and scope from the kindred plant that a small town is warranted in providing itself. It was to overcome the handicap of prohibitive cost for the smaller places and, at the same time, to devise a more flexible means of sewage treatment that the so-called "Z—Process" was evolved by Paul Zigerli, and convincingly demonstrated at an experimental plant at Saint Gall, Switzerland, the plant handling the sewage of that town of 300 inhabitants successfully during a period of considerably more than a year. Asbestos is used

both to promote clarification as well as purification—the two steps in the treatment following in the order named.

The basic working of the "Z—Process" is due to a fact —not generally known—that *asbestos possesses the distinctive property, when suspended in water in the form of flakes, of presenting a large surface to which microorganisms within the water can and do attach themselves in great number.* In this respect, asbestos, after much experimenting, proved itself to be very much superior to various somewhat kindred substances that were tried out. Glass wool and mineral wool, so it is reported, were found to be quite ineffectual and, therefore, unsuitable for the service.

The procedure followed at Saint Gall is seemingly a decidedly simple one. The sewage is first delivered to a large tank where it is cleared of about 75 per cent of the suspended solid matter—the incoming sewage being poured into the tank at the same time and at the same place that a quantity of asbestos flakes and some waste-water sludge are discharged into the tank. The mixture is then agitated, from the bottom upward, by rising streams of released compressed air. The oxygen in the compressed air acts upon the myriads of microorganisms and brings about biological changes that cause most of the suspended living matter to settle—the precipitated flocculent material being what is known as activated sludge. This partway cleaning requires only about 30 minutes, while similar clarification by other means usually requires about 2 hours. The mixture from the first tank is then carried over to a second or decanting tank, where the original asbestos, laden with adhering organic matter, is deposited. At the same time, the purified water continues onward from an outlet near the top of the second tank; but before it is finally evacuated, that water passes over a bed of clinkers. After leaving the clinker bed, the purified water is filtered thru a bed of sand. The sludge or residual matter that settles to the bottom of the second tank is pumped back into a receiver that feeds it again to the first tank, where this activated sludge, like the yeast in bread dough, serves as a leaven to promote bacterial activity essential to the purification and precipitation of the raw sewage. The finest of the asbestos fibres are recovered when the purified liquor is put

thru the filtering bed of sand. The clinker bed catches the larger asbestos fibres. The treatment calls for the use of from 2 to 3 grams of asbestos per cubic meter of water to be cleaned. Upon completion of the treatment, the water so purified is clear, imputrescible, and odorless, and can be returned to a stream without the slightest danger of polluting that waterway. In its entirety, this new process, depending so largely upon the helpful action of asbestos, will achieve in one hour what ordinarily takes from six to eight hours by many of the other processes now in service. It is also said that this Swiss process can be used when a temperature below 42 degrees Fahrenheit would arrest the activities of microorganisms and make other systems of clarification and purification virtually inoperable.

The following interesting explanation of why asbestos is so strikingly effective is worth quoting: "*Because of its large surface areas, asbestos fibres, which carry a positive electric charge, have a great capacity for the adsorption of the living particles, which are negatively charged, that are found in waste waters. The mineralization of the organic matter in the water, under the action of the bacteria attached to the asbestos fibres, takes place very rapidly*". Thus putrescible substances are attacked, transformed into a "Floc", and then caused to settle, incidentally inducing clarification and then purification of the sewage.

According to published accounts abroad and in this country, this Swiss method of sewage treatment is of comparatively low cost, and it can be readily joined to any existing mechanical clarification plant as a means toward purifying the effluent from such a plant. Asbestos may, therefore, prove of widespread usefulness in increasing the protective value of existing sewage treatment works of various sorts and sizes, and especially helpful in those smaller communities where the administrative dollars have to be disbursed most wisely.

SOUND RESEARCH

Asbestos Plays a Part in the Study of Noise Made by Electrical Apparatus

By Geoffrey Blackall

With the object of permitting the study of the amount of noise made by various pieces of electrical apparatus, as well as to facilitate experiments with various kinds of sound-proofing, the Paris Electric Co. has installed a silence room with laboratories. This room will enable the company (one of the first in Europe to fix a standard for machines as regards their silent running) to continue its work in this direction.

Theoretically, the room should provide protection from outside sounds and against reflection of sound produced inside. In practice, however, greater attention was paid to the former than the latter, altho a reasonable degree of protection against reflected sound has also been realized.

The room consists of two concrete shells, one within the other. The outer shell is built into the frame of the building, while the inner rests on the floor of the outer by means of elastic supports. The weight of the inner shell is about 30 tons and the walls are from 15 cm. to 22 cm. thick. Between the walls of the outer and inner shells a space of approximately 4 in. has been left and is partly filled by a layer of asbestos fibre. Above and below the inner shell a somewhat greater space has been left, which is used to provide ventilation to the room.

Ventilation constituted a difficult problem. Not only must it produce no noise itself, but it must not carry any noise from without. The required ventilation is obtained by a series of baffles raised up from the floor of the inner shell. At one end of this system of baffles an opening to the outside air is left, while at the other an entrance is arranged into the room. In order to ensure absence of noise as the air passes over the baffles the surface of the baffles is covered with a layer of asbestos fibre. Between the ceilings of the two shells a similar system of baffles is arranged to lead the air to an outlet shaft rising from the ceiling of the

outer shell. At the end of this shaft there is a silent running exhaust fan, which draws the air thru the room.

In order to make the walls as absorbent to sound as possible, they are cast in the form of a series of ridges and hollows. The walls are covered with a 4 cm. layer of asbestos fibre, projected by pistol on to the entire surface. The same construction has been used for the ceiling. This system has very little sound absorbing effect for low-frequency sounds, but is quite efficient for sounds of a frequency of over 1,000 vibration per second. Under test it required 1.2 seconds for a sound of 150 vibrations per second to decrease to a certain intensity, but at 3,000 vibrations the same decrease in intensity was obtained in 0.24 seconds.

To permit the study of insulating partitions, a frame is provided to run across the room at about the middle of its length. The frame was originally provided with a door, but the difficulty of providing this door with sufficient soundproofing has led to its replacement by a small manhole which can be more easily soundproofed. The two shells each have an individual door, one opening out and the other inwards. These doors are of heavy wood planking covered on the inside face with a layer of asbestos fibre and allowing a free air space of about 6 cm. between them. Around the edges of each door a double rabbet covered by a wide strip of rubber is provided. In order to prevent the rubber at the hinged side of the door from being crushed, hinges used are of special design with two pivots. This design permits door to be swung shut normally, then finally to be fastened tight by an even pressure on the four edges.

The room is designed to contain only the sound-producing apparatus and a microphone, with, occasionally, an operator. All the electrical equipment required is connected to a control board located in a room at one side of the silence room. These controls consist only of the amplifiers and volume-recording instruments for the microphone, and the sources of current for the noise-producing apparatus.

The room, when tested, was found to have a sound absorptive power ranging from 57 decibels for sounds of 110 to 180 vibrations per second to 80 decibels for sounds of 900 variations, and 91 decibels for sounds of 3,500 vibrations per second.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Dr. Walter A. Jessup elected to Johns-Manville Board of Directors

In recognition of the new era of broadened social responsibility upon which American industry is now entering, the directors of Johns-Manville Corporation at their June meeting established a policy of widening the board's membership to include not merely stockholders' interests but direct representation for the viewpoint of the general public.

Dr. Walter Jessup, Director Johns-Manville Corporation

To serve this purpose of interpreter of the public viewpoint in correlating modern corporation policies with these newer concepts, the Johns-Manville directors elected to the Board of Directors one of the country's leading educators, Dr. Walter A. Jessup, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Dr. Jessup has had a long and distinguished career as an educator primarily in the Middle West. He was successively Superintendent of Schools in various Indiana towns, Dean of the School of Education at the University of Indiana and at the State University of Iowa, and from 1916 to 1934 President of State University of Iowa. For the last four years he has been president of the Carnegie Foundation.

While the making of profits is, of course fundamental

to all soundly managed enterprises, Johns-Manville believes that the measure of corporate success goes beyond profits and now includes service to the community and nation as well. The pioneering which Dr. Jessup has done in studying the social and economic problems of the teaching profession and his interest and long experience in human development, especially qualify him to advise industry as it assumes these new and larger responsibilities.

THE EMPIRE EXPOSITION

Uses Asbestos Building Materials and also Displays Asbestos.

The most notable advance in exposition building technique observable at the vast Empire Exposition, which is being held thruout the summer at Glasgow, Scotland is the almost universal application of asbestos cement materials. These include asbestos cement roofing, wall sheeting, pressed copings, column casings and other asbestos cement products.

The Palace of Engineering, largest of the exposition buildings, has an extreme length of over 540 feet and an extreme depth of over 320 feet. The height to the top of the roof girders in the main hall is 60 feet, the facade being carried up to mask the trusses.

The roof of this and also of the second largest building, the Palace of Industries West, is carried out with "Trafford" tile asbestos cement sheeting. The floors to the terrace of the Palace of Industries West are formed with Turnall slabs on wood joists. The exposition covers about 175 acres.

Specimens of asbestos, along with those of gold, silver, copper, radium, nickel, lead and zinc, and other minerals and non-metallics, are displayed in the Canadian Pavilion.

FRIENDLY FRONTIERS

Editor's Note: This editorial appeared in the April-May issue of The Power Specialist, a house organ published by Johns-Manville. We liked it so well that we asked permission to reprint it in "ASBESTOS". It is not only timely but is especially appropriate in the magazine of the Asbestos Industry because Canada and the United States have a common interest in asbestos, the first as a large producer and the second as a large user of asbestos crudes and fibres.

International boundaries have always had the flavor of what we used to call in the town where we were born, "spite fences".

These fences, as most of our readers undoubtedly know, were built to separate one neighbor from another because of mutual misunderstanding, hatred or distrust. Most of these fences were physical—high board or stone walls upon which were lavished time and care to keep them strong and sturdy. Others were purely mental, but none-the less effective barriers against the cultivation of mutual interests and the formation of friendships.

What brings all this to mind is the new Thousand Islands Bridge which forges the newest link between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America.

This new bridge is just another forceful example of the fact that there never have been any mental or physical "spite fences" existing between these two good neighbors.

Neither country has ever had cause or desire to spend time and money in erecting barriers to separate the two nations, but instead, both have extended every effort to make easier the crossing of the imaginary line which joins —rather than separates—them.

Certainly from the standpoint of economics alone, the friendship between Canada and the United States has been mutually profitable. And while we do not have the space here to list the various goods that the people of each country exchange, asbestos is one example of a Canadian natural resource of which the United States has great need.

And we could go on to recite numerous other examples of the United States' dependence on Canada, and vice versa.

Of course, under different circumstances, we have no reason to doubt that either country could be pretty much

economically self-suff.cient. But, thank a kind providence, there has never been any reason for either nation to try.

And it certainly is a fine satisfaction in view of troubled international relations in many parts of the world to be able to lump citizens of Canada and the United States under the one word "Americans" without any fear that either group will feel any loss of independence or any other feeling except one of pride in that it is a good neighbor.

TRACK-LAYING CALLS--
A Lesson in Selling

By John T. Bartlett

We call a "tracklayer" a call which a salesman makes realizing it will not terminate in an order, but will prepare for the effective call later on. The figure is obvious. Before the thundering locomotive can rush to destination, a track must be laid.

Before a salesman can plunge to an order with powerful arguments, the way must be prepared.

There is a technique for "tracklayers". The salesman realizes that he must build himself in the prospect's confidence, skilfully does this on an initial call, or perhaps several calls.

The selling process is a matter of steps. The salesman must eliminate important objections of the prospect. During a call, the salesman consciously does this. When he leaves, he can reflect, "well, that is out of the way".

Often a "tracklayer" is most effective if the salesman realizes that he has little, if any, prospect of a sale at the time, and doesn't attempt it as the call objective.

On the other hand, a salesman should be alert. Many are the "tracklayer" calls which turn into orders then and there. The keen salesman will press any advantage that appears, get an immediate order if it is possible.

A common error is to philosophically accept unsuccessful calls with the reflection that they have been "tracklayers". It is mighty easy for a salesman to kid himself this way. There are unsuccessful calls, which, rather than laying track, tear it up.

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

As everyone knows, the outstanding factor in general business is the rise in the security markets, described by the National City Bank Letter for July as the "sensation of the business news during June", which "exceeds anything that even the optimists had expected".

As incomprehensible as it was unexpected (practically no one tries to explain it) nevertheless it has spread a more confident feeling, which will have and already has had the effect of improving economic conditions.

Most business men did not look for any improvement whatever before fall, and despite the many other factors tending to confuse the situation, this rise in the stock markets has undoubtedly helped to improve commodity markets, altho so far the improvement may not be very noticeable.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The situation in the raw asbestos market is described as practically unchanged; shipments from Canada to Europe good; to the United States they show a slight decline especially in spinning grades. Prices remain unchanged.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. The textile market situation is not very encouraging; altho prices in raw materials and in cost of production have risen, these rises have not been reflected in the prices of asbestos textiles. Buyers of these products have been curtailing their purchases, perhaps with the expectation of lower prices. It is hoped that manufacturers will not become panicky; firm prices in raw material should tend to prevent any lowering of prices in the manufactured goods. It is natural, of course, that any improvement in general business will not immediately show an improvement in asbestos textiles, which are used for the most part in industrial packings, automotive linings, etc., but

the tendency should be to strengthen the price structure at the present time and increase demand in the future.

Insulation. High Pressure. No substantial increase in volume has yet occurred. However, in view of the generally improved conditions in security and commodity markets, prospects for renewed purchasing in the near future seem better than for some months past.

Insulation. Low Pressure. We have been much encouraged in the last few days by the reports of improvement in this market. One manufacturer informs us that there has been a growing tendency on the part of jobbers during the last two weeks to place orders for carload quantities where formerly they were doing hand to mouth buying, purchasing only a few cartons of material for filling in stocks.

It would appear that the heating season which is rapidly approaching, shows indications of much better business than has been expected, and jobbers finding their stocks low have begun to prepare for a better demand.

Paper and Millboard. The market in paper generally follows the trend set by Low Pressure Insulation, and this is true in the present instance, with prices for the most part holding firm.

Improvement has also been noted in the market on millboard in the last two weeks.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Asbestos-cement shingle sales, while running behind last year, are satisfactory in view of general conditions and enjoy a firm market.

Industrial products of asbestos-cement material also show satisfactory market conditions.

Comments on any and all asbestos commodity markets are welcomed, at any time. The more opinions we receive, the better will be our interpretation of the market situation.

Our June number (page 15) gave the origin of the word "Canada". Now some of our readers are wondering where the name "Thetford" came from and what it means. Can any of our readers tell us?

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

on Canadian Crudes and Fibres

	Per ton (2000 lbs.) f. o. b. Mine
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$700.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry[1])	150.00 to 350.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	110.00 to 200.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	57.00 to 76.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	40.00 to 45.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	30.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	12.00 to 25.00

1 Crude Run-of-Mine refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and No. 2 Crude. Crudes Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Building

May was the best construction month since July of last year. Total construction contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States during the month of May reached the largest dollar total since July of last year, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. The May 1938 total figure was $283,156,000, which was an increase of 28 per cent over the preceding month, and an increase of 16 per cent over May 1937. While the increase was largely in the heavy engineering classifications, residential building also showed a decided increase over the preceding month and compared more favorably with the corresponding month of 1937, than has any preceding month this year. Privately financed work of all kinds was only 8 per cent less in dollar volume than in May of last year, while publicly financed work increased 55 per cent.

Residential building contracts, with a total of $83,153,000, were only 1 per cent behind May of last year, and represented the largest dollar volume recorded since June of last year. Eight out of a total of fifteen districts showed increased residential building, as compared with May of last year. The May figure also increased 11 per cent over the preceding month. It did not include any large public housing projects under the United States Housing Authority program. The accumulated total of residential building contracts for the first five months of this year was $313,356,000; while this was 26 per cent under the first five months of 1937 (the peak period of the last recovery cycle), it remained 20 per cent ahead of the first five months of 1936.

Non-residential building in May reached a total of $77,771,000, representing a decline of 3 per cent from April and a decline of 17 per cent from May 1937. Public works and utilities projects amounted to $122,232,000 last month, compared with $67,004,000 in April and $65,836,000 in May of last year.

Winner. The letter which wins first prize of $10,000 in the "Better Homes for a Better America" contest sponsored by Johns-Manville will be displayed before millions of visitors in the Johns-Manville exhibit building at the New York World's Fair. The deadline of the contest is set for midnight of July 20th.

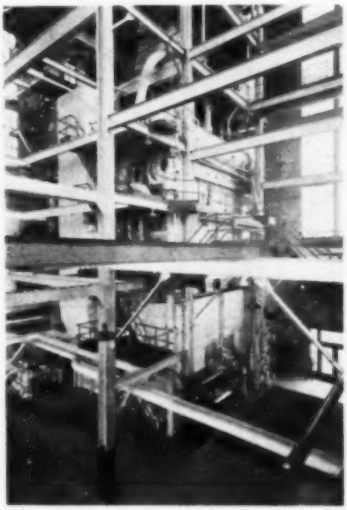
Most of us get as many good breaks as bad ones, but we forget all about the good ones.

PLENTY OF INSULATION!

The new, huge LaClede Power Plant uses two miles of insulation

Two high pressure boilers—the largest west of the Mississippi—have been installed in the new plant of the LaClede Power & Light Company in St. Louis. The boilers have a capacity of 1,350 horsepower each, and a rating of 500 per cent with either gas or oil as fuel.

The boilers are the last word in this type of equipment. Radiated air from the boiler settings is utilized by drawing it into the fire box for combustion—unheated outside air would naturally cause a drop in temperature.



Huge Boiler Room of the LaClede Power & Light Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Another major improvement at this plant is a new, super-imposed turbine, or topping turbine as it is commonly called. The super-imposed turbine is one that is operated at a higher pressure than the ordinary turbine. But the exhaust steam from the super-imposed turbine still contains sufficient pressure to operate ordinary turbines. Therefore, the steam from the new high pressure boilers is first passed thru the high pressure or topping turbine and then into the low pressure turbines before it is condensed and returned to the boilers.

At the LaClede plant the steam passing thru the new

topping turbine of 5,000 kilowatt capacity is sufficient to operate three other low pressure turbines—one of 5,000 kilowatt capacity and two of 7,500 kilowatt capacity.

The installation represents an investment of approximately $1,250,000. The new boiler room is equal to a six story building in height and the basement is 30 feet from floor to ceiling. The building is equipped with an electric elevator which reaches four floor levels where landings lead to steel runways encircling the boilers. The photograph gives some idea of the immensity of this installation.

In this huge plant plenty of insulation has been used —in fact there were approximately two miles of insulating materials. The superheated steam lines were covered with combination covering consisting of an inner layer of Carey High Temp and an outer layer of 85% Magnesia. Cold water lines were covered with Felt Cold Water covering. The bulk of the material used on the job was Carey 85% Magnesia.

A. S. T. M. INSULATION COMMITTEE

The Insulation Committee of the American Society for Testing Materials, No. C-16, completed its organization at its meeting held during the week of June 27th at Atlantic City, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the A. S. T. M.

The Committee spent two days in completing organization and in the study of insulation problems.

J. H. Walker of Detroit Edison Company was elected permanent Chairman, and E. T. Cope also of the Detroit Edison Company, who represents the Edison Electric Institute on the Committee, was made permanent Secretary.

Further details of the Committee's two-day session will be given in August "ASBESTOS".

A suggestion is made that some of the "old timers" in the asbestos mining industry write stories of the early days of asbestos mining or of interesting facts concerning the Thetford Mining District and the various mines in and roundabout. We will gladly pay for any such stories which are accepted and used.

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	April 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	678.79	9,262	15	[illegible]
Pangani (Pangani Tributors)	26.00	161	2	11
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	3,351.21	65,926	2	2
Victoria District				
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co. Ltd.)	25.50	171	11	3
Gath's and King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	812.25	12,810	0	0
	4,893.75	88,331	11	9
April 1937	*4,763.02*	*£66,576*	*0*	*2*

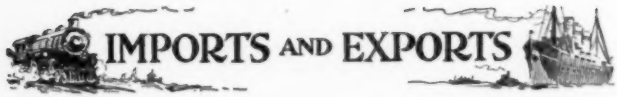
Africa (Union of South)

	March 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	March 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	487.86	975.00
Blue	40.05	175.00
Chrysotile	1,281.09	1,067.00
Cape		
Blue	344.34	464.00
	2,153.34	2,681.00

Canada

(Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

Production May 1938 ..... 31,007 tons (2000 lbs.)
Production May 1937 ..... 37,636 tons (2000 lbs.)



Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

	April 1937 Tons (2240 lbs.)	April 1938 Tons (2240 lbs).
Africa (Br. S.)	1,489	482
Canada	24,273	10,929
Italy	54	2
Soviet Union (Russia)	260	.....
United Kingdom	.....	25
	26,076	11,438
Value	*$927,997*	*$437,447*
Tabulation of Grades:		
Crude (Br. S. Africa)	1,489	482
Crude (Canada)	217	104
Crude (Italy)	5	2
Crude (United Kingdom)	.....	10
Milled Fibre (Canada)	7,325	3,020
Milled Fibre (S. Union)	260	.....
Lower Grades (Canada)	16,731	7,805
Lower Grades (Italy)	49	.....
Lower Grades (United Kingdom)	.....	15
	26,076	11,438

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	April 1937 Pounds	April 1938 Pounds
Austria (Packing)	1,520	610
Belgium (Shingles)	93,105	75,754
Canada (Packing)	190	21
Germany (Packing)	1,100	.....
Germany (Woven Fabrics)	.....	426
United Kingdom (Yarn)	7,045	2,599
United Kingdom (Woven Fabrics)	594	.....
United Kingdom (Packing)	156	7
	103,710	79,417
Value	*$ 5,964*	*$ 2,753*

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos for the month of April 1938 amounted to 150 tons, valued at $19,560; compared with 176 tons, valued at $26,303 in April 1937.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

		April 1937		April 1938	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	lbs.	80,991	$ 6,074	118,289	$ 7,385
Pipe Covg. & Cement	lbs.	586,028	30,523	121,516	7,938
Textiles & Yarn	lbs.	10,489	2,375	3,056	1,567
Packing	lbs.	123,186	76,523	78,674	46,174
Brake Lining—					
Molded and Semi-molded		.....	59,884	.....	55,690
Not Molded	lin. ft.	116,249	19,776	134,489	25,471
Clutch Facings—					
Molded and Semi-molded	units	6,623	1,883	16,533	5,853
Woven	units	30,562	5,973	10,538	2,621
Magnesia & Mfrs. of	lbs.	255,685	15,385	315,344	26,058
Asbestos Roofing	sys.	3,959	11,355	3,922	19,479
Other Manufactures	lbs.	362,997	39,816	371,166	42,092

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom

Imports of Raw Material.

	April 1937		April 1938	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	2,313	£53,626	1,512	£52,114
Africa (Union of South)	752	12,282	1,048	27,589
Australia	3	233	47	3,880
Canada	333	5,545	400	5,178
Cyprus	85	953	.....	.....
Finland	.....	.....	5	40
Italy	1	77	21	397
Netherlands	102	4,931	.....	.....
Soviet Russia	40	1,695	115	1,425
United States	4	25	.....	.....
	3,633	£79,367	3,148	£90,623

Imports of Asbestos Manufactures:

April 1937	82,227 cwts.	valued at £24,837
April 1938	32,565 cwts.	valued at 10,983

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom (Cont'd)

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	April 1937		April 1938	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Eire (Irish Free State)	2,174	£ 2,507	2,925	£ 3,020
British India	6,262	11,061	12,787	11,984
Australia	872	5,691	934	7,492
Other British Countries	19,917	28,857	34,680	35,946
Netherlands	1,716	6,276	1,208	5,500
Belgium	678	4,565	740	2,841
France	625	3,288	411	1,539
Italy	683	6,234	220	3,792
Other Foreign Countries	9,196	32,633	30,400	41,825
	42,123	£101,112	84,305	£113,939

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	April 1937		April 1938	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	1,052	$ 82,616	780	$ 65,430
United States	7,804	409,054	3,048	165,746
Australia	.....	.....	60	3,263
British India	.....	.....	35	1,750
Belgium	130	8,300	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	39	3,630
France	40	2,050	20	750
Germany	328	34,748	730	82,712
Italy	70	3,326	230	14,095
Japan	2,105	80,859	8,526	344,728
Poland	.....	.....	135	9,788
Portugal	.....	.....	6	206
Sweden	.....	.....	315	20,158
	11,529	$620,953	13,924	$712,256
Sand and Waste				
United Kingdom	420	8,040	445	8,674
United States	16,688	287,730	6,762	123,400
Columbia	.....	.....	15	180
France	60	1,322	30	390
Germany	99	2,178	.....	.....
Netherlands	11	242	.....	.....
	17,278	$299,512	7,252	$132,644
Grand Total	*28,807*	*$920,465*	*21,176*	*$844,900*

Exports of Raw Asbestos from South Africa

	Feb. 1937 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Feb. 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Argentine	.....	.....	10	£ 186
Australia	119	£ 1,445	244	3,356
Belgium	45	791	15	266
Chili	30	366	.....	.....
France	123	1,988	99	2,362
Germany	81	1,759	146	2,955
India	43	261	.....	.....
Italy	.....	.....	6	132
Japan	260	3,742	303	6,065
Netherlands	16	325	20	318
Netherlands Indies	.....	.....	10	263
Sweden	.....	.....	12	330
United Kingdom	393	4,968	1,162	21,621
United States	229	4,736	352	8,537
	1,339	£20,381	2,379	£46.391

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

	Par	June 1938 Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	58	74	73
Certainteed (Com.)	1	5⅜	8¾	8¾
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	21	31¾	31
Celotex (Com.)	np	15	22⅜	22⅜
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	24	62	62
Flintkote (Com.)	np	12⅞	19⅝	19⅝
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	61½	97	97
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	125	140	132
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	14⅛	20	20
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	16	24½	24½
Thermoid (Com.)	1	2½	3⅞	3⅞
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	11¾	30	30
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	63	96	94⅞
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	165⅜	175	175

Success is the ability to get along with other people—and like it.—*The Houghton Line.*

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS.

L. W. Noland, President, Noland Company, Newport News, Va., July 17.

W. N. Bolster, President & Treasurer, Asbestos Covering & Textile Co., Boston, Mass., July 20.

M. T. Rhodes, John M. Watt's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., July 21.

George R. Weber, General Manager, United States Asbestos Division, Manheim, Pa., July 25.

Frank C. LeRow, Vice President, Iillinois Philip Carey Co., Chicago, Ill., July 26.

John Ozurovich, President, J. Ozurovich, Inc., New York City, July 31.

S. R. Zimmerman, President, United States Asbestos Division, Manheim, Pa., August 1.

William G. Kitchen, President, Allbestos Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., August 2.

Arthur C. Sprinkmann, Vice President, Sprinkmann Sons Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., August 3.

J. A. Whittaker, Secretary-Treasurer, Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., August 6.

A. P. Keasbey, President, Robert A. Keasbey Co., New York City, August 6.

Paul C. Collopy, President, Acme Asbestos Covering & Flooring Co., Chicago, Ill., August 8.

F. A. Sharpe, Vice President, Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., August 8.

Grant V. Wilson, President, Grant Wilson, Inc., Chicago, Ill., August 11.

O. W. Trumbull, Vice President, Crane Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., August 12.

W. L. Steffens, Vice President, The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, O., August 13.

Ernest Muehleck, President, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., August 15.

Congratulations and best wishes are extended to all these gentlemen.

GREENE, TWEED & CO., New York City, at recent Directors' Meeting, elected the following new officers: President, F. J. Demarest; Treasurer and General Manager, H. G. Russell.

J. A. McKeon remains as Vice President and H. A. Erwood as Secretary.

ARNOLD W. KOEHLER, U. S. Sales Agent for Cape Asbestos Company, Limited, of London, is at present on a visit to Europe, including Ireland and London.

THE AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY, Norristown, Pa., announces the appointment of Frank Smith as District Sales Manager covering the New York area, and of John P. Giloley as Export Manager.

Mr. Smith has for fifteen years been closely affiliated with the Asbestos Textile Industry, and prior to coming to the American Asbestos Company operated as an independent representative in New York City.

Mr. Giloley has seventeen years of export experience to his credit, and has travelled extensively in numerous Latin American countries. He brings to the American Asbestos Company a broad knowledge of world trade.

CAPE ASBESTOS COMPANY. The Forty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the Company was held on May 26, 1938, at which time the annual report for year ending December 31, 1937 was presented. A copy of the balance sheet follows: (For comparison with 1936 report, see page 34 of our August 1937 number).

ASSETS

	£	s	d
Cash at Bankers on Deposit and Current Accounts and Cash in hand	50,436	7	8
British Govt. Securities at market price on 31 Dec., 1937	53,250	0	0
Bills Receivable	6,241	0	6
Sundry Debtors less Reserves	88,224	9	10
Amounts due by Sub. Companies	19,721	11	4
Stock of Crude and Mfd. Asb. Goods and Sundry Stores in Great Britain, South Africa, in transit and with agents abroad, less Reserve	95,219	17	5
Investments in other Companies, at cost less amts. written off	14,031	1	0
Holdings in Sub. Companies at cost less amts. written off	48,791	16	0
Freehold Land and Factory at Barking at cost, less depre.	65,870	0	0
Freehold Land and Factory at Turin, at cost, less depre.	19,626	4	0
Asbestos Estates in South Africa, at cost less depre.	62,637	4	7
Machinery, Plant, etc. at cost less depre.	37,570	6	2
	£561,619	18	6

LIABILITIES

Capital Account—			
Authorized 150,000 Ord. Shares at £1 ea.			
150,000 Cum. 5% Part. Pref. £1 ea.			
Less Issued 128,000 Ord. Shares of £1 ea.			
128,000 Cum. 5% Part. Pref. £1 ea.	256,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	140,000	0	0
Employees' Benefit & Compensation Fund	4,504	4	6
Provision for Contingencies & Exchange	9,000	0	0
Sundry Creditors inc. Reserve for Taxation	55,854	9	5
Amount Due to Subsidiary Company	19,768	12	7
Purchase Consideration payable on property in South Africa	2,280	8	8
Liability Under Staff Pension Scheme	1,756	10	0
Profit and Loss Account:			
Balance brought forward from last year	12,232	19	9
Add: Profit for the year 1937	60,222	13	7
	£561,619	18	6

GEORGIA-CAROLINA MINING CORPORATION of Clarkesville, Ga., produce amphibole asbestos described by them as a good grade of amphibole of fairly strong fibre with a minimum of fines in grinding. If anyone is interested in this class of material, a letter addressed to the attention of Philip S. Hoyt will bring further information and samples.

SAMUEL TURNER, J. P., Chairman and joint managing director of Turner and Newall, Ltd., and chairman of associated asbestos enterprises, has been created a Knight Bachelor in the first Birthday Honors List to be issued by King George VI. Mr. Turner is also chairman of Samuel Turner & Co., and a director of the District Bank. He will not become "Sir Samuel Turner" until the King has bestowed the accolade of knighthood upon him.

ARTICLES. "Experiences with Asbestos Cement Pipe in Trunk Sewer Construction" is the title of an article in the publication "Water Works and Sewerage", May issue. The author is O. F. Gerlach, Supervising Inspector, Westchester County Sanitary Sewer Commission, White Plains, N. Y. The article is illustrated by several photographs and besides describing the installation, sums up the several advantages of asbestos-cement pipe.

The June 1938 number of The American Roofer contains a very interesting sales article by Herbert Abraham, President, The Ruberoid Co., the title of which is "Let Your Locality know that now is the Time to Modernize."

"JOHNS-MANVILLE REFRACTORY PRODUCTS" is the title of a 20-page engineering data book recently published, giving full information on the J-M line of refractory products, which includes cements, castables and plastics developed to fulfill the diversified requirements of modern industrial practice. The descriptive material includes data on the character or base of each product, its highest working temperature, the number of pounds needed to set 1,000 brick or form one cubic foot of construction, and the form in which the product is furnished. The book's most valuable feature is a comprehensive table which lists separately the various types of heated equipment used in different industries and describes the parts requiring a refractory cement and recommends a specific product for the job.

VISITORS to Thetford Mines recently were a group of men engaged in the asbestos manufacturing industry in Germany. They arrived in New York on June 2nd and after a few days visit in that city, journeyed to Thetford Mines where they visited the principal asbestos mines in the district.

They were shown thru the King Mine and Beaver Mine of the Asbestos Corporation Limited and thru the Johnson Mine and Bell Mine, all at Thetford; then the Vimy Ridge Mine at Coleraine and British Canadian Mine at Black Lake, the latter two being properties of the Asbestos Corporation Limited.

During their stay they were entertained at a banquet, their joint hosts being Asbestos Corporation Limited, Johnson's Company and Bell Asbestos Mines Limited, and were also privately entertained by Andrew S. Johnson, Managing Director of the Johnson's Company, and Mrs. Johnson; and by Captain J. G. Ross, Manager of Asbestos Corporation Limited, and Mrs. Ross.

On June 8th the party motored to Quebec and spent a brief

time sight-seeing in the historic Capital of the Province of Quebec before entraining for Montreal and Niagara Falls; later they visited Detroit and Washington. Those comprising the party were Mr. Herman Becker of the firm of Becker & Haag of Berlin, and Mrs. Becker; Dr. Guenther Beste; Messrs. Waldemar Dinner, Oskar Fromme, Gerhard Geyer, Loewe, Karl Adolf Oesterheld, Rolf Ritter, Rommler, Dr. Walter Thoenes; Ewald Merkel and Mrs. Merkel; Oskar H. Ritter of the firm Tropag Asbest-und Erzimport and Mrs. Ritter of Hamburg; and C. W. Giessler of New York City, the last named being the Tour Manager representing the American Express Company.

JOHNS-MANVILLE "Better Homes for a Better America" Contest will close July 20th. Preliminary judging of all entries is being done by The Reuben H. Donnelly Corporation. The final selection of winners will be made by the following judges: Dwight James Baum, prominent architect; Frank W. McDonough, Editor of Better Homes & Gardens; Mrs. Roberta C. Lawson, President of The General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1935-1938.

VERMONT ASBESTOS MINES. Operation of the asbestos mining and milling properties at Eden, Vermont, heretofore conducted by the Vermont Asbestos Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Ruberoid Co., manufacturers of building products, will be carried on hereafter under the name of Vermont Asbestos Mines, Division of The Ruberoid Co.

The change, authorized at a recent meeting of the directors, was effected by liquidation of the Vermont Asbestos Corporation and distribution of its assets to The Ruberoid Co., as its sole stockholder. The purpose was to simplify administration and to relate the name of the Vermont asbestos property more directly to that of The Ruberoid Co.

Since 1936, when The Ruberoid Co. first became interested in the Vermont property, extensive improvements made in the plant buildings and equipment have increased the production of asbestos fibre by more than 35%. About 200 men are employed.

BRITISH EAGLE BRAKE LININGS, LTD., was registered as a private company on April 29th, with a capital of £4,000 in 4,000 shares of £1 each, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in friction linings, asbestos tape materials and allied products, rubber and synthetic friction linings, cotton goods, motor accessories, etc. We understand the address of the Company is 6 Peacock Lane, Leicester, England.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Coating for Gaskets. No. 2,116,000. Granted on May 3 to Ruben O. Peterson, Glen Ellyn, Ill., assignor to Victor Manufacturing and Gasket Co., Chicago, Ill. Application March 8, 1935. Serial No. 10,050.

A gasket comprising a packing material and a unitary coating of foil and digested elaterite thereover.

Structural Assembly. No. 2,116,452. Granted on May 3 to George E. Shipway, Darien, Noroton, Conn., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application September 10, 1935. Serial No. 39,885.

A siding assembly of a building comprising a supporting sub-structure, units of facing material, arranged in a plurality of horizontal courses having overlapping portions between the lower edge of one course and the upper edge of a lower course and including in each course a plurality of the facing units meeting end to end in flash relationship to form a vertical joint, water impermeable flexible sheet material disposed between the supporting sub-structure and the facing units and forming a continuous sheathing between all parts of individual runs of the said units of the sub-structure, a portion of the sheet material extending between the said overlapping portion of the facing units, a part of the sheet material extending between the said overlapping portions of the facing units, a part of the sheet material continuous with the said portion thereof extending continuously behind the vertical joints and means of securing the facing units and sheet material to the sub-structure whereby water penetrating thru the said vertical joints is deflected to the outside of the course of facing units therebelow.

Gasket. No. 2,116,746. Granted on May 10 to Edward H. Wells, Jr., New York City, assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application March 20, 1936. Serial No. 69,749.

A gasket adapted for use as packing in an assembly including spaced members and facings extending therebetween and securing the said members together, the gasket comprising a resiliently, compressible packing element and a wire secured to end portions of the said element, slidably engaging the said element at spaced intervening portions and at positions between the said intervening portions adapted to be engaged by the said facings to cause the facings to extend between the said element and wire.

Machine for making Tapered Cement Asbestos Shingles. No. 2,118,762. Granted on May 24 to Arthur G. Leonard, Jr., Wilmington, Ill., assignor to Lehon Co., Chicago, Ill. Application July 3, 1936. Serial No. 88,759.

In apparatus for making shingle stock of tapering formation from an asbestos mixture, the combination with a roll on which

Plug Insert for Friction Element. No. 2,120,548. Granted on June 14 to Simon Collier, Waukegan, Ill., assignor to Johns-Manville Corp. Application January 20, 1935. Serial No. 3903.

The method of closing a hole provided for introduction of a fastening element in a friction element to fasten said element to a support in assemblies of the type of automobile brakes and clutches, etc.

said stock is formed by the accumulation of several layers of web formed from said mixture, of means for applying a cement coating to one surface of the web at spaced locations along the length thereof, said coating increasing the thickness of said web and being spaced so that two coatings occur within a length of web equal to the circumference of the accumulation roll.

Pipe Insulation Mold. No. 2,119,415. Granted on May 31 to Edward E. Bodge, Honolulu Territory of Hawaii; assignor to Von Hamm Young Co., Ltd., a corporation of the territory of Hawaii. Application August 26, 1936. Serial No. 98,035.

An apparatus for molding insulation on a pipe comprising a plurality of mold shells positioned to surround a pipe and in spaced relation thereto, certain of said shells receiving therein the ends of the other shells, spacers supporting certain of the shells on the pipe and the other shells supported by the shells carried by said spacers, said shells having slots to permit placing of insulation material in the shells to fill the spaces between the shells and the pipe and the spacers, etc.

Insulated Wire. No. 2,120,095. Granted on June 7, 1938 to John W. Greenleaf, Hamden, Conn., assignor to Rockbestos Corporation. Application Oct. 24, 1935. Serial No. 46,483.

An insulated electrical conductor comprising a metallic conductor insulated by a plurality of surrounding layers of insulating media, one of which is a relatively thin layer of rubber hydrochloride in such intimate contact with an adjacent layer of asbestos that the contacting fibres of asbestos are at least partially embedded in and tenaciously adhere to the rubber hydrochloride.

Thermal Insulation. No. 2,120,431. Granted on June 14 to William L. Stafford, Plainfield, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville. Application March 9, 1935. Serial No. 10,338.

A thermal insulating layer comprising contacting granules of diatomaceous earth and a binder therefor, the binder being contained mainly in the outer surface portion of the layer bonding together the granules in the said portion and embedding the product of the reaction at an elevated temperature of a limited proportion of a mild silica flux and diatomaceous earth, and the granules inside the said layer being substantially not bonded to each other.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automobile production for May was 210,183 motor vehicles (192,068 in the United States and 18,115 in Canada) compared with 540,377 (516,919 in the U. S. A. and 23,458 in Canada) for May 1937, and with 238,133 (219,314 in the U. S. A. and 18,819 in Canada) for April 1938.

During the first five months of 1938 the total production was 1,116,633 (1,029,207 in the United States and 87,426 in Canada) while for the same period in 1937 the total was 2,395,716 (2,290,986 in the U. S. A. and 104,730 in Canada).

THIS and THAT

In Debt. The Treasury recently released a story to the effect that if all the money in circulation were divided equally, every person in the United States would have $50.38. What the Treasury failed to add was that if the national debt were divided in the same way, every person would owe approximately $285.—*The Commentator.*

Colored Steel. Fabrication of complete houses from the newest of materials — permanently colored stainless steel — is contemplated by the newly organized Bach Products, Inc., of Paterson, N. J.

Wasps. Police Emergency Squad members of Newark, N. J., found asbestos suits (which are customarily carried by the squad among its equipment) useful in fighting a colony of wasps which had staged a sit-down in the attic of one of Newark's citizens.

Ideas. During 1937 employees of the General Electric Company received nearly $85,000 for new ideas submitted thru the Company's suggestion system. Of the 37,000 suggestions made by workers, more than 12,000 were adopted.

Taxes. American citizens last year paid $12,500,000,000 in taxes, or about 9% more than they spent for food, 25% more than they spent for rent, and over twice as much as for clothing, this according to the New York Times.

A. S. T. M. Officers. T. G. Delbridge, Manager of the Research and Development Department, Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, was elected President, and W. M. Barr, Chief Chemical & Metallurgical Engineer, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, Nebr., was elected Vice President, of the American Society for Testing Materials at the 41st Annual Meeting held in Atlantic City, from June 27th to July 1st inclusive.

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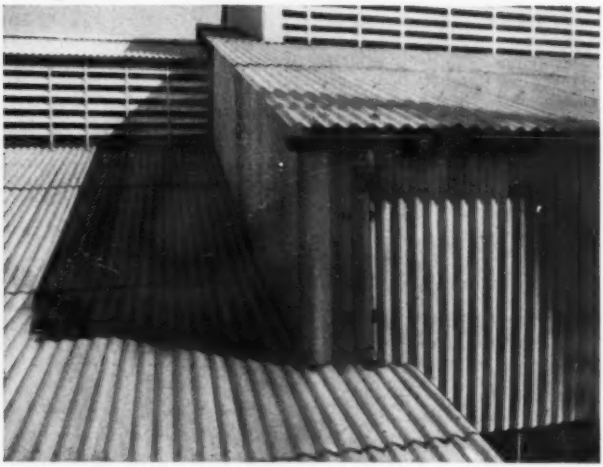

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Corrugated Asbestos-Cement Sheets

An economical, attractive, fire-proof, corrosion-resisting roofing and siding material that is not affected by humidity, salt air, tropical sun, heavy rains, rapid changes of temperature, steam, frost or chimney gases.

Easy to apply on skeleton steel or wood framework. Made in sheets 3 to 12 feet long in 6 inch multiples, 42 inches wide. Write for full data.

The RUBEROID Co.

Executive Offices:

500 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y.

DO YOU KNOW--

That the Quebec asbestos industry is entering its 60th year of production, the first shipment of asbestos from Thetford Mines having been made in 1878 . . . .

That The Keasbey & Mattison Company was the first in the United States to develop and manufacture 85% Magnesia Insulations . . . .

That this issue begins our 20th year . . . .

That Blue Asbestos of good quality is found in Australia but in almost inaccessible places . . . .

That 60,000 feet of Transite asbestos-cement pipe is being used for some of the mains at the New York World's Fair to be held in 1939, this installation being the first asbestos cement pipe used as part of the permanent water distribution of New York . . . .

?

(Send us interesting facts concerning your company for use on this page).